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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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From the Wilmington Journal.

MOORE'S CREEK CELEBRATION.

SKETCH OF MR. WRIGHT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wright congratulated his hearers that they had again the privilege of meeting upon ground consecrated by the gallant deeds of their patriotic ancestors, and upon the anniversary of a day illustrated by a feat of arms whose glory heralded the still greater glory of their country's freedom. He welcomed them to the spot, and could only wish that it were in his power to do justice to the occasion.

Meet and proper was it that they should assemble to do honor to a day and a deed so eminently worthy of commemorative homage. Too long had that homage been withheld—too long had the field consecrated to patriotism remained unmarked and unvisited—too seldom had the deed which hallows it been the theme of patriotic encomium. It may be that the illustrious dead need no monument—their glorious deeds no formal commemoration—that both are alike present to our memories and enshrined in our hearts But, whether they need it or not, it is due from us that they should be honored otherwise and elsewhere than in our hearts. This duty of the living to their dead benefactors has been recognised in all ages and in every land, and the column and the cenotaph had been caused to ascend, and song and story, and formal celebration, had appealed to the hearts of the nations in honor of the great men and the great deeds of their history. Prompted by a kindred feeling, we had met together to indulge in grateful recollections of the men and the deed of the 27th of February 1776.

He would open to them the volume of our country's history wherein is written the story of the tyrannies which were practised by England and endured by us for ten long years, before goaded by intolerable oppression North Carolina broke out in rebellion, after having in vain exhausted remonstrance and appeal. Tyrannous taxes imposed, appropriations refused for the relief of the colony, the courts of justice closed to her citizens, the asylum of her legislative rights violated, the sanctity of life and property no longer respected, all these called for redress, which all felt could now only be looked for from their own stout hearts and strong arms The spirit of rebellion pervaded the province, it blazed out in the stamp act sedition in the streets of Wilmington, it was felt in every town and hamlet in the land. But this was not the occasion, nor was his the duty to dwell longer upon a theme which belonged more properly to the annalist. He would turn to the events bearing more strictly upon the subject then before him and more directly connected with the occasion of the meeting.

In the month of January, 1775, a royal cruiser floated upon the Cape Fear, behind whose wooden walls Martin, the last royal Governor of North Carolina, had taken shelter. Driven from his palace at Newbern, which he had vainly attempted to fortify, he had sought refuge under the better protection which he supposed was to be found behind the guns of Fort Johnston. But the eagle eyes of the patriots of the Cape Fear were upon him. They discovered his plottings against their liberties—his attempts to arm and excite the slaves against their masters—and they determined to dislodge him. There reappeared on the scene one who perhaps did more to kindle and keep burning the fires of freedom than any other man of that perilous time. That man was Col. John Ashe, a man of whom his native county and State should ever be proud, as one of the ablest, most eloquent and most gallant patriots of the Revolution. Holding the rank of Colonel under the Royal Governor, he instantly resigned his commission as soon as the machinations of Martin were discovered; he was immediately elevated to the same rank by popular election. Holding his commission from the people, he promptly led the regiment which he raised and for the support of which he had pledged his own private estate, against Fort Johnston, which was soon demolished, his own hand applying the torch Gov. Martin sought refuge on board the King's sloop of war, and from that last stronghold of royalty, issued his proclamation denouncing the rebellion and promising forgiveness of all offences to such as would rally around the standard which he proposed to erect. Commissions issued to Allen McDonald, Donald McDonald, Alexander McLeod, and other leading men, to erect the Royal standard, rally all loyal subjects under it, and meet him (Martin) at Brunswick on the 15th of the following February, for the purpose of effecting a junction with Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis. Strangers to the soil, ignorant of its language, their clannish feelings appealed to, the Highlanders, survivors of the dark days of Culloden, whom experience had taught to dread the weight of the royal power, while they were anxious to conciliate the royal favor, rallied promptly around the standard of King George. Called upon "to step forward and draw their broad-swords as their forefathers had often done in defence of their King"—stirred by the pibroch of their native land, they *did* step forward, with the martial enthusiam of their race. They came, but they came not alone—the rascal tory—traitor to his native land, was with them.

But the patriots were not idle. As soon as the rally of the clansmen and their allies at Cross Creek became known, they flew to arms. The plough was left in the furrow—the wife girded on her husband's sword, and the boy, not yet fully arrived at man's estate, pressed forward to meet the enemies of his country, with all the determination of mature years. Led on by the able and gallant General James Moore, the patriot forces at once moved forward towards the rendezvous of the Royalists, and being joined by Cols. Lillington, Ashe and Kenan, with their respective commands, they encamped at Rockfish, about eight miles from the enemy.

On the 19th of February, Gen Moore received a letter from Gen. McDonald offering Royal clemency to all who would join the Royal standard, and denouncing Royal vengeance against all who would not. The Royalist overtures were promptly rejected. On the 20th, the Highland army, two thousand strong—left their position at Cross Creek, with the evident view of forcing Moore's position and continuing their march to Wilmington, but finding it too strong to be forced, they retraced their steps and crossed the river at Campbellton On discovering this movement Moore sent an express to Col. Caswell who was coming up with about eight hundred men, to take a position at Corbett's Ferry on Black River, with a view of intercepting the enemy. Cols. Lillington and Ashe were ordered to make a forced march, and if possible, reinforce Caswell; or, failing in that, take possession of Moore's Creek Bridge—that field of fame on which we stand. He himself at once proceeded with the remainder of his army, to cross the river at Elizabethtown, in the hope of being able to aid in arresting the progress of the Royalists, who crossed three miles above Caswell's position on Black River. Meanwhile, Lillington, with his brave comrades, reached Moore's Creek Bridge on the 25th, where he was joined on the ensuing day by Caswell, with his minute men. Soon as the juction was effected, preparations were made to receive the enemy, who had hurried up, and arrived on the 26th, confident, no doubt, of victory, as was Ferguson at King's Mountain, when he said that all the rebels out of h—ll could not drive him from his position. The main features of the scene then were very much as they are now, and the eye glancing around, can easily appreciate the strength of the patriots' position, and admire the judgment which selected it.

The night of the 26th passed in busy preparation. The morning came and brought with it the note of conflict—the Highland blood was stirred by the bugle and bag-pipe—the Highland column presses on unbroken until it nears the American lines, where all is silent. But that silence is broken by the roar of musketry—the hot fire bursts from the lines, and the column sinks before it—the cannon sweeps the crowded Bridge—McLeod, the Highland leader, falls—Campbell falls —still the fight goes on, until a portion of the American forces having crossed the Creek, take the enemy in the rear;—bereft of the leaders, the clansmen are seized with panic—the battle of Moore's Creek is won, and the standard of King George is in the dust. Thus was fought, and thus was won the battle which we commemorate. The immediate loss of the enemy was considerable—the ultimate effect of his repulse would be difficult to estimate. Many men were, most probably, wounded on the American side; but one is known to have been killed. That man was John Grady of Duplin, a private in Caswell's regiment of minute men, who won his death by an intrepidity which scorned the shield of the breastworks.

The trophies of the field were large quantities of arms, over eight hundred prisoners, and a box of English gold. Among the prisoners was General McDonald. But the great result was the breaking up of the concerted plan for the invasion of the State—the elevation of the hearts of the patriots, and the depression of their enemies. The State, if not the whole South, was saved. The ranks of the royalists were thinned and broken, and the preponderance given to the patriot cause in the councils of the State, which it never subsequently lost. The banner of liberty, before drooping, was never subsequently lowered.

North Carolina followed up the blow by the first legislative recommendation of a Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, made on the American Continent. That blow, the first victory ever achieved over British power in America, was succeeded by other triumphs, until the crowning day at Yorktown left our forefathers in undisputed possession of the precious liberties they had won, and which we now enjoy.

But, it might be asked, who was the commander at the Battle of Moore's Creek. To General Moore was due the strategetical arrangement that indicated the point at which the stand was to be made; whether the immediate command at the battle rested with Caswell or Lillington, was a vexed question, which he regretted his inability to discuss fully at this time, while he did not feel at liberty to totally pass over a question in which the claims of a favorite son of New Hanover were involved. He briefly reviewed the evidence of history, and the circumstances of the case, which had led him to the conclusion that, however common report, and even official action, had led to the impression that Caswell was in command; the truth was that the command on the occasion rested with Lillington, and that if to one man more than another could be awarded the title of "the hero of Moore's Creek," that man was Col. Lillington, of New Hanover.

But the revolution had other fields, and the Cape Fear Country, justly termed the Gibraltar of North Carolina, had other brave spirits, who struck many a gallant blow for their country. Time would not serve to blazon their names, or amplify their deeds. He would ask them to go with him in imagination to but one of those fields of fame, where a battle was fought, only second in importance to that which we had met to commemorate. He alluded to the battle of Elizabethtown, fought by the gallant patriots,—among whom were Owen and Morehead, and Robeson and others of Bladen county, under their chosen commander, Col. T. Brown, who marched with his forces against the stronghold of the Tories at Elizabeth, crossed the river noiselessly, and gave notice of their presence to the foe only by the wild war-cry of death or victory. The stronghold of the Tories was stormed, and his forces defeated. Thus was achieved a victory which shattered the strength of the Tories, thrilled through the heart of the Cape Fear with joy, and exhibited a degree of skill and valor only exceeded by the patriotism which called them into action.

Such were the men and such the days of the Revolution, days in which you had not only heroes in the camp, but also in the council—your Hoopers and your Harnetts, as well as your Moores, and your Lillingtons, and your Ashes. Men unsurpassed in valor or devotion by the proudest names of antiquity—men whom we must hold in honor or be recreant to all the feelings of gratitude and patriotism. Let us not be so recreant. Let us build high, at last, that monument, the foundation stone of which we this day lay in honor of a victory ennobled by a noble cause. Let us ever hallow in our hearts the spot on which we stand—let the monument we build on it ever be an altar to freedom, where we may relume the fires of patriotism, and hither, like Hamilcar of old, let us come with our children, and swear on such an altar undying hostility to the enemies of their country.

We have thus briefly glanced at some of the points in an address, which was listened to with marked pleasure and enthusiasm by the vast audience assembled—much has been unavoidably omitted—much merely hinted at rather than reported.

U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $24,467,742 52.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1857.

THE COAL FIELDS RAIL ROAD.—We do not think that the citizens of this town are aware of the extent of the hopes and expectations entertained in other parts of the State, that Fayetteville will redeem herself and cast additional shame (if that be possible) on the late General Assembly, by doing herself that great work to which every thought of honor and of interest ought to have urged the State, and to which every consideration of honor and self-preservation urge us here. We have published some letters to that effect from gentlemen at a distance, and now take the liberty to add a paragraph or two from an intelligent gentleman in Richmond county:—

"I hope the people of Fayetteville, and those interested in the Deep River Coal Fields, will all as one man put their shoulders to the wheel, and make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and without the help of Hercules, prise out of the mire.

"If you can get those interested to believe your road can be built without State aid, it will be done. It is a big undertaking, but you can do it, by united and determined efforts.

"I know the Central road has cut off a great deal of your trade, and unless you can do something for yourselves, Fayetteville must decline. Many of your enterprising citizens will leave, and take with them their capital. Since the building of our plank road, the most of our trade goes to Fayetteville, and the people all through this section of country feel greatly interested in the prosperity of that ancient Town."

Similar views are expressed to us almost every day by gentlemen from this and other counties, without distinction of party.

To us it seems truly astonishing, that there should be a moment's hesitation in the mind of any citizen of Fayetteville, or Cumberland, or the Mineral region, in coming forward with all the aid they can possibly give, to a work so absolutely indispensable to this place and to that Mineral region. No man here can doubt that the rail roads which surround us have drawn off a large portion of our trade; and that others projected will have a like injurious effect if we do nothing to counteract their operation. In that event, no one can doubt that the diminution of business must inevitably lead to a loss of population and wealth, and a loss of population as inevitably produce a depreciation of property. That such would be the result of inaction, is as plain as that the sun shines in the heavens. No one can be found to dispute it. It is not less plain that a rail road in any direction would give an impetus to trade, add to our population, and appreciate the value of property. Such results have followed elsewhere, and would follow here. Above all would they follow from the character of this road. Wherever Coal and Iron exist, their development has led to prosperity unknown to any other two interests. If this be true, as it undoubtedly is, of the less valuable coal and iron of Pennsylvania, in a country where the difficulties of transportation might have been considered almost insurmountable, how much more surely have we a right to expect prosperity from the possession of the best bituminous coal, and the best iron ore, in the country, nearer to market than any, requiring but one million instead of twenty millions to provide the means of transportation to market.

Of one thing we are determined, that it shall not be our fault if any of the citizens of Fayetteville remain indifferent in this crisis of her fate—if they refuse to "buckle fortune on their backs." Upon the common action, or refusal to act, we and they will have to stand or fall. Must we fall? Is any one prepared to say yes! to this serious question?

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday afternoon last, about 6 o'clock, whilst John McNeill, Esq. a prominent citizen of Harnett county, was conversing with a gentleman of this place in Person street, he was suddenly seized with paralysis and fell. He was instantly carried into Drs. Robinson's, and from thence to his lodgings at the Shemwell House, where he expired about 10 o'clock that night.

He was about 40 years of age, and has left an interesting family.

INDICATIONS OF COAL.—A letter from Powellton, Richmond county, informs us that Mr. McCaa, a practical miner and geologist from the Egypt mine, lately spent several days in exploring the valleys of Cheek's and Buffalo creeks, which resulted in discovering on the lands of Pleasant M. Powell, Esq., such indications of coal, as led him to believe that he can strike a seam of bituminous coal at a depth not exceeding 200 feet. We are promised a more particular account.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN WASHINGTON.—At the President's Levee on Friday night last, Col. D. C. Lee, a clerk in the Pension office, seized by the collar a highly respectable and wealthy gentleman of Alexandria and accused him of picking his pocket of his pocket book. An altercation ensued, ending for the moment in an exchange of cards. Soon afterwards Lee was informed that he was mistaken in his man, that this was a gentleman of high character. Yet when Hume called on him the next day, with a friend, and stated his well known position in society, Lee refused to retract his charge. Hume then struck Lee three blows with a cane, and Lee shot him dead. The occurrence produced great excitement in both cities. A committee of 100 citizens of Alexandria proceeded to Washington to convey the body to his home. Lee surrendered himself, pleading that the killing was in self-defence, was bailed, and to avoid public indignation, went to Virginia.

MR. DOBBIN.—Of all the public men who have come before the country within our recollection, none has more readily and decidedly attained to a powerful hold upon the public regard and respect, than Mr. Dobbin. We well remember the sneers with which his appointment to the Navy Department was greeted at the North, where he was unknown. We who had known him from his boyhood, and well knew how altogether deserving he was, then defended him, politically opposed to him as we always have been, and expecting nothing from him but an honest and efficient discharge of his duty to the country. He has lived to see that country, which did *not* "worship the rising sun," turn with grateful emotions to his setting. It is customary, in this degenerate age, to flatter the possessor of power and patronage, and to turn the back upon him who has them no longer within his gift. But this is reversed in Mr. Dobbin's case. Every day of his arduous four years' service has helped to build up for him a reputation for administrative qualities of the highest order, so that in going out of office all are prompt to honor him as having been singularly faithful, efficient and upright, as a Head of Department. And most in those quarters of the country where he was originally least known, for the reason that those parts are most familiar with and most interested in the operations of the Navy. We add to-day, to previous tributes to his worth, one from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

It is but right to add our testimony to the worth of the late Administration, of which Mr. Dobbin has formed a part, for its conduct on National questions, apart from mere party matters. In the most trying times, it has done its duty faithfully to the country and to the South. It has not feared or failed plainly to rebuke the evil spirit which animated the North, and threatened to outrage the rights of the South. All honor to the Northern men—Pierce, Marcy, McClelland, Campbell, and Cushing,—who in that vital point did all their duty. The South at least should not forget them, or withhold a just meed of praise.

CONGRESS.—The 34th Congress came to an end on Tuesday night the 3d, though we have not the particulars of its expiring moments—nothing later than Monday night.

Among the proceedings we notice that Mr. Winslow made an unsuccessful motion in the House to get up the bill which had passed the Senate making an appropriation to continue the improvement of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington. The motion was rejected, 84 to 75.

The new Tariff bill, proposing a reduction of revenue of about $14,000,000, was still pending, owing to disagreeing amendments between the two Houses. Several of the Appropriation bills were in the same state.

A bill reported by Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to authorize the deposite of the surplus revenue in the Treasury of the United States with the several States, was read the third time and passed, 119 to 79. It provides that all except two millions of the money which may be in the Treasury on the 1st of July next, shall be deposited with such States as may agree to accept it, with a pledge of faith to return it when wanted. It is scarcely probable that the bill has passed the Senate, though so popular in the House.

THE CORRUPTION CASES.—Another of the immortal four, Mr. Edwards of N. Y., resigned his seat to avoid being expelled—committed suicide to escape hanging, as some one well expresses it. This makes three of the corrupt crew who have thus virtually confessed their guilt whilst protesting their innocence, viz: Messrs. Gilbert, Matteson, and Edwards, all of New York State. In the case of Mr. Welch of Connecticut, the committee thought the evidence sufficient to justify his expulsion with the others, but the House was more charitable and let him off. The two Reporters implicated, Simonton and Triplett, were also expelled.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Since my reply to the Standard was prepared, a friend placed in my hands the Warrenton News with the following article:

"*Who is to Blame?*—The following extract from the Raleigh correspondence of the Asheville News gives a Western man's opinions on the proceedings of the late Legislature. His opinion is entitled to the more weight, as he saw and heard for himself. The people of Western Carolina are too sagacious to be deceived by the plausible "clap-traps" of the unscrupulous opponents of the democratic party. They can and will compare the vast difference between the practice and professions of the Know Nothing leader General Dockery:

"We thus see that the counties West of the Blue Ridge have been 'slaughtered,' their just and reasonable expectations thwarted, and their members, as one of them expressed it in debate, 'go home,' emphatically, with their fingers in their mouths!' Where does the blame of this thing lie?

"No *party* can be held exclusively responsible. Both are implicated alike on the record. The vote on these questions was not a party, but a sectional one. But the *man* on whom, of all others, the responsibility rests is the former *internal improvement* candidate for governor—Gen. Alfred Dockery The 'Western Extension' bill, providing for the prompt cutting of the tunnel through the mountains, as a *State work*, had passed the Senate In that body, from its constitution, the West is weakest. In the Commons the two sections are more equally balanced. It was regarded, therefore, that the battle was over. By the rules of the body, when a bill had once passed, no 'motion to reconsider' is in order, unless made on the same day, or by twelve o'clock of the day succeeding. About eleven, the 'Senator from Richmond' made his motion to reconsider, which was finally adopted, and resulted in the death of the bill. He, therefore, is entitled to the 'bad eminence,' the unenviable distinction, of striking that death blow. Nor was the honorable Senator content to stop here, in dealing out his favors to our Western people. On the very next day he made two elaborate and effective speeches against the French Broad bill. But it is useless to denounce the gentleman. He announced that he never expected again to ask office from the people, and our Western friends can therefore only render him their *thanks*."

I have never seen an article of the same length which contained a greater number of unmitigated falsehoods, expressed and implied, than is contained in the effusion of the above Raleigh correspondent. One or two of them I will notice.

The writer says, "on the very next day he made two elaborate and effective speeches against the French Broad Bill." Now sirs, I have never made the first speech against the Bill to the present moment. I gave my reasons at the time for moving a re-consideration,—that I wished to amend it only; and the two speeches I made the day after were in self-defence, in reply to two violent and vindictive personal as well as political assaults made by Speaker Avery, in which I again assigned my reasons for wishing to re-consider and amend the bill. After the amendments had been made so as to leave the old charter in form from Morganton to Asheville, the new bill granting aid to reach Morganton, and all the aid asked on 43 miles West of Asheville, had not a warmer friend in the Senate than I was.

Again he says, with the view to render my course more odious, that I said I never expected to ask the people again for office. This is false. I said I never expected to occupy a seat in a Legislative body again.

Every new development shows there is a concert of action to injure me, that stops but little short of a criminal conspiracy.

ALFRED DOCKERY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COLPORTEUR'S REPORT FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C.

Since my first annual report, made in March 1856, I have labored 10 months and 22 days, humbly relying upon the blessing of God for success. I have seen much to make me sad and much to cheer me. As a Colporteur, I have visited 916 families; have conversed and prayed with 864 families. I have found 158 families who habitually neglect all Evangelical preaching; have found 41 families destitute of the Bible—30 of these I supplied with the Bible; visited 95 families having no religious books except the Bible, and have addressed 91 public religious meetings.

I have, during the 10 months and 22 days, sold 1683 volumes, comprising a little more than 100,980 pages of religious reading, amounting to $331 18. I have given to the destitute 1017 volumes, comprising 61,020 pages of reading matter, worth to the Society $131 41. I regret to state that only $13 50 have been received by me as donations to the Society since March 1, 1856. Those in our midst possessing the means I hope will feel it a duty and a privilege to contribute something, which will be properly applied in carrying the knowledge of Christ to the poor and ignorant

Such friends to the Society's work are needed. I could not have been persuaded before engaging in this work that there exists so much moral degradation at our very doors. Many around us are perishing for lack of knowledge; they are wise to do evil, but to do good they know not. Oh! their poor little children! what will become of them? I cannot tell what have been my feelings when looking upon the scenes of poverty and distress with which I have often met. Their condition can be bettered. There is a power in religious truth to do it. Shall they not have that? In my field of labor I have been treated by all with great kindness, and I do verily believe the people are ready to contribute to my success in this work in every possible way. I am happy to say that good, in many places and to many families, has already been accomplished. My heart has often been gladdened when I have learned that the books and tracts distributed have effected good. I feel more and more anxious to be constantly employed in doing something that will improve, temporally and spiritually, the many who are now living in sin, ignorance and wretchedness.

JAMES CAIN,
Colporteur for Cumberland Co.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1857.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DOWN ON 'EM!

Democrats, Whigs and Americans are all down on the last Legislature. If the next is to be of the same stripe, poverty and misery will most assuredly stripe our old North State, and the people will stripe it, or "*streak it*," to another State.

There is much sympathy for Fayetteville in this portion of our county. I sincerely hope that she may yet come up out of the wilderness of Democracy, build her own roads independent of their Legislature, and swear allegiance to the most noble doctrines of a glorious Henry Clay, and those of the father of our liberties, George Washington.

Montgomery Co., March 2.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Since the last Legislature failed to give your Rail Road State aid to develope the mineral resources of the State, I have been a close observer to see what course the friends of the Road would pursue, and I see you and some few others are for building the Road. By all means let it be built, State aid or not; it can be built without State aid. I learn there is a clause in the charter allowing counties to take stock. Now let it be submitted to the people of Cumberland at once, and let us see if she will not take $100,000. The interest of Fayetteville is the interest of the county; both are links of the same chain; and what benefits one will benefit the other. I think if the matter is fairly placed before the people they will decide in favor of $100,000. It will be a good chance for the poor to use the rich; for the poor pay but little tax, and the rich, the tax payers, would help to build a road for the benefit of the poor. The poor man would be benefited in buying his flour and oats cheaper. Some few tax payers may object, who have but little soul, from their acts; but in my judgment the liberal will stand up to it. Other counties may come to your help, if Cumberland will lead off. Let the question come before the people, I say.

The interest on $100,000 will be but $6000 a year for two or three years; and in my judgment the stock will pay over and above interest enough in a few years to pay off the Bonds.

I have no pecuniary interest in Fayetteville, but I have in the county; and I have the welfare of the State, county and town at heart. Let us have the Road. I believe we would have received State aid, if the boys who were in the Legislature had been at school, and their places occupied by men. This I hope will be the case hereafter.

A COUNTY TAX PAYER.

P. S. Let us for the time to come tax ourselves for home improvements, and oppose all State aid on principle, as we have been so shamefully treated.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE

Of Cumberland County for 1856, *together with the Expenditures of the different Departments.*

COUNTY REVENUE.

Receipts for 1856.

From tax on Real Estate,	$4,354 04
" " " Polls,	1,441 15
" Fines, taxes and suits in C. C.	450 00
" Fines, taxes and suits in S. C.	218 50
" the Clerk & Master in Equity,	30 00
" E. L. Winslow for rent,	30 00
" Alex. Johnson net sales of Negro,	253 05
Balance on hand last year,	3,503 03
	$10,279 77
Less commissions,	389 62
	9,890 15

Expenditures.

Paid for County uses,	$3,625 67
" " Jury "	1,994 77
" " support of Mutes,	82 35
Cash on hand as per Account County Trustee,	4,187 37
	$9,890 15

The above unexpended balance is applicable to the following uses, viz:

For County uses in general,	$2,765 51
" Jury uses, which includes pay of Justices, Officers for waiting on the County and Superior Courts, and pay of Judges for holding special Terms,	1,121 11
For support of Deaf Mutes at Raleigh,	300 74
	$4,187 36

Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Poor for 1856.

From tax on Real Estate,	$1,979 10
" " " Polls,	632 70
" Bastardy cases, &c.	20 50
" Duplin County for removing poor family,	100 00
On hand at the last settlement,	493 20
	$3,225 50
Deduct Commissions of Sheriff,	156 71
	$3,068 79

Expenditures.

As per vouchers filed with Committee,	$2,523 79
Commissions,	100 95
Balance on hand,	444 05
	$3,068 79

From the Records of Committee of Finance.
G. DEMING, Chm'n.

Fayetteville, March 5th, 1857.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.

The Niagara, from Liverpool on the 14th inst., arrived this forenoon, bringing three days later advices from Europe.

The news from this side, per Atlantic and Persia, greatly excited the Liverpool cotton market, and, with an unsettled market, prices were considerably higher

The most important portion of the news by this arrival is the rumored termination of the Persian war.

New troubles are brewing in Europe, growing out of the question of the principalities.

The Very Latest Commercial Advices.—Liverpool letters received here by the Niagara, dated on Saturday afternoon, 14th instant, report the actual advance in Cotton from the sailing of the Asia up to that time from ⅛d to ¼d per lb, the market closing firm. The sales on Saturday reached 17,000 bales at the annexed quotations: Fair Orleans 8⅝d; fair Mobile 8d; fair Uplands 7 15-16d; middling Orleans 7¾d; middling Mobile 7¾d; middling Uplands 7⅝. The receipts during the week were the largest of the season, reaching 9,400 bales, chiefly from American ports The stock on hand of all descriptions was 341,000 bales.

Cape Fear and Deep River.—We understand that the gentlemen authorized by the company to make arrangements for the completion of this work with certain parties having mining interests in the Deep River basin, have made such arrangement for getting the work promptly into operation. The details have not transpired. We can only say that we are assured that the arrangement is not one with which the company or the community will have any just cause to be dissatisfied.—*Wil. Journal.*

Shocking.—A friend in Randolph writes us, that at a public exhibition at the close of a session of a common school for the instruction of the youths in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill church, in the western part of Chatham county, on Saturday the 21st ultimo, a large concourse of people assembled to witness the performance of the scholars. Extraordinary as it may seem for such an occasion, a wagon with liquor was suffered to remain, around which a considerable number congregated, and several became intoxicated, among whom was an unfortunate individual, by the name of Lorenzo Hinshaw, who was found the next morning dead, sitting with his back against a tree, near where the liquor wagon stood.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Men and women are extinct—they died about sixty years ago, and left no heirs. Ladies and gentlemen have usurped their places

DIED,

In this town, on the 28th ult., SARAH ARAMINTA NICKINS, daughter of R. E. and Martha Nickins, formerly of Duplin county, aged 16 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Carlinian and Argus please copy.

In Lincolnton, on the 15th ult., Col. WM. J. ALEXANDER, formerly a member of the Legislature from Mecklenburg, Superintendent of the Branch Mint, &c.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday the 15th ultimo, Dr. WILLIAM S. CRUTCHFIELD, a medical student at Jefferson College, aged 22 years 11 months and 19 days.

EXTRACT FROM PROF. EMMONS'S LAST

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

REPOSITORIES OF THE METALS IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The ore of the veins under consideration is usually fine grained, or very rarely coarse; it belongs to the variety which is termed soft; that is, it breaks readily, and may be crushed in the hand. This softness arises partly from the mixture of talcose slate, by which the grains are separated from each other, and their coherence diminished. This fact exerts a favorable influence in smelting, as by it the ore is readily reduced to a size for the fire, and the fluxes to act readily upon it. It is also very strongly magnetic. The upper part of the veins have generally undergone disintegration, and the mass of ore is frequently in the condition of a slightly coherent red mass, which readily passes into the condition of a powder. On the outside especially this change has taken place, while the interior of a mass may be still occupied by a black unchanged ore, in the condition of grains. These changes are confined to the upper part of the vein, and only extend to that point where it is constantly wet.

These veins of ore in Lincoln county have been worked for a long period, and they have been and still are celebrated for the good quality of the iron which they furnish; especially when reduced with proper care. The iron has been famous for its toughness and great strength, and the facility with which it is made into blooms.

Messrs. Brevard and Johnson are the principal owners of the depositories of ore in this belt. Being in the interior of the State, the only market which this iron finds is a home market; smiths generally obtaining the necessary supply from them. A much wider range of sale may be anticipated, provided Lincoln county becomes connected with Wilmington and the Seaboard, by means of a railway. The ore being inexhaustible, water power to move machinery being abundant, and more than all, a sufficiency of fuel for charcoal, makes the production of iron cheap. By aid of railways to take it to market, there is no question the iron may compete successfully with northern iron in a northern market. Charcoal iron must always have a preference over all others; and for special purposes, no other can be used. For all uses where machinery is exposed to great strains, no other will do; especially, in those parts of a vehicle which are liable to break, as the axles of locomotives, etc.

The prolongation of the Lincoln county ore appears in the next place not far from the High Shoals of the Little Catawba.

It preserves the same relations to the slate, quartz and limestone, as those veins which have been already described. The character of the ore, however, in certain places, has changed. Near the High Shoals, or upon the property known by this name, there are three locations called banks, from which the ore has been obtained. The first is known as the Ferguson bank. At this place the ore is brown; it has become peroxidated, and has the color of snuff. The unchanged ore is largely intermixed with sulphuret of iron. It is unfit for bar iron, but may be employed for casting along with better ores; in small quantities it makes a smoother casting than the purer ores. When the Ferguson ore is entirely decomposed, it makes a very good iron in the forge.

The Ellis ore bank, is about three miles from the site of Fullenwider's old furnace. It lies in the direction of King's mountain. It is a black ore, and the vein is eighteen feet wide. Its direction is N. 20° E. It makes good iron, and is inexhaustible.

The Carson ore bank is the most easterly of the three. It is the common black magnetic ore, but is remarkably jointed, and hence breaks into distinct angular pieces. This property, or the High Shoal property, is well provided with the means for manufacturing iron; the water power, the ore and fuel for coal is abundant on the premises. It contains 14,000 acres of land, and the south east part of which is valuable for tillage.

The belt of ore with the same series of rocks continues to King's mountain, in the vicinity of which iron has been made for more than half a century. One of the principal veins is forty feet thick. The business is carried on by Mr. Briggs, who supplies the country with iron of an excellent quality. The general character of the belt is preserved still farther south. It passes into South Carolina, extending to the Limestone Springs, in the Spartanburg district; or to the Broad river, where iron works have been erected.

In addition to the seams of magnetic ore which belong to this very extensive belt, there are beds of hæmatite near the top of King's mountain.

Crowder's mountain also furnishes the peroxide or specular ore near the top, and is said to constitute a vien six or seven feet wide. This I have not visited. It is evident, from the foregoing statements, that this important ore is widely distributed in Catawba, Lincoln and Gaston counties. There is no probability, however, that the ore has been discovered at all the accessible points. There is but little doubt, that upon this long belt, extending from the Catawba at Sherrill's ford to the Broad river in South Carolina, at the Limestone Springs, other points not yet found will come to light, which will greatly add to the amount already known to exist. There seems, however, to be so much which is now accessible, that the inducements for finding more are not very imperative, even with those who are engaged in its manufacture; besides, the impossibility of taking it to a distant market, or one much beyond what may be called the home circle of trade, must remain for the present a drawback upon this branch of industry.

The second belt of iron ore in the midland counties.—It may be regarded as beginning in Montgomery county. It passes through Randolph county near Franklinsville, thence into Guilford county, and appears again ten miles west of Greensborough, beyond which I have not traced it; and indeed do not know that on this immediate line of direction iron ore veins are known.

The ore is upon the land of Mr. Deberry, and I believe is six or seven miles in a south west direction from Troy. The country about it is uncultivated, and covered in the immediate vicinity with the long leafed pine.

The mass of ore is about fifty feet wide. It occupies a heavy knoll or hill of a moderate height. How far the ore extends in the direction of its strike, I did not determine. It may be traced a quarter-of-a-mile, but being concealed by debris, its extent could not be determined without excavations.

At the surface it is silicious; but subordinate seams of pure heavy ore attest to the purity of the mass, as it will be found below.

This ore is a peroxide at the surface. Its strike is N. 30° E., and dip N. W. at a steep angle. It is jointed, and breaks into angular pieces. The ore has never been noticed, and of course no trials have been made respecting the mode in which it will work, or the kind of iron it will make; but being free from sulphuret of iron, it is probable that the quality of iron will be such as to recommend it to the favor of iron masters.

About four miles in a northerly direction from Troy, and in a range with the ore just described, another series of veins are known, and which lie in the neighborhood of the Carter gold mine.

This ore is the magnetic variety, and much of it is minute octahedral crystals. It is very friable, but is intermixed with talcose slate and grains of quartz, which contributes very much to its softness. The beds of ore differ in composition, but still it is no objection to the view which I have taken of them, viz., that they belong to the same epoch. It sometimes happens that a vein of specular ore lies by the side of a magnetic vein, being separated only a few feet.

In this belt or range the iron ore of Davie and Stokes counties should probably be placed. At rather distant points the ore of this belt appears in a range so direct, that there is no doubt of its passing entirely across the State. It lies parallel with the limestones and slates; but I am unable to trace these rocks across Catawba and Davie counties. We lose, after crossing the Catawba, the guides which I have spoken of. There is some doubt too, respecting the age of the limestone at Germanton; that is, it seems to be different from the King's mountain limestone, and still, if the iron ore is regarded as an eruptive rock, there will be no objection to combining the Davie and Stokes belts with the King's mountain belt, which passes through Lincoln county. The continuity of the belt is preserved better in the south than in Davie and Stokes. The ore of Davie presents great advantages for working, in consequence of the water power of the South Yadkin; and as most of the iron used in this and the neighboring counties is brought from Tennessee, it seems that even a home market is an inducement sufficiently great for the establishment of iron works upon the South Yadkin.

About three or four miles south west from Franklinsville, in an uncultivated part of the country, I found heavy black massive magnetic ore in abundance, lying in loose blocks upon the surface. These masses I found in immediate proximity to a vein of magnetic iron, which appears to be of a superior quality. This vien, though not in an exact geological relation with those of Montgomery county, is still removed only a short distance from the quartzite. Its extent has not been determined, and cannot be, without the sinking of pits or uncovering the ore. I feel satisfied that it is extensive; and as it is near Deep river, its importance is enhanced by this circumstance.

Ten miles west of Greensborough, in Guilford county, on a tract of land formerly owned by Mr. Coffin, two or more veins of magnetic iron of great purity were discovered several years ago. It is black and middling coarse, and has all the external characteristics of a most valuable ore. It is unmixed with any substance which injures the quality of iron, and at the same time sufficiently soft to work easily, and make a tough iron. In New York, in the mineral districts where the magnetic ores prevail, it is regarded as an evidence, and in fact a proof, that an ore which crumbles in the hand, or is easily broken, will make a soft iron; while the hard tough ores, with a bright and shining lustre, will invariably make a hard iron with less toughness or tenacity, besides it is not reduced so kindly. The dull looking ores are always regarded as the best; those especially which become red upon the surface.

The ore which I am describing is a dull looking ore, but very heavy and free from rock.

The veins to which the surface ore belongs have never been uncovered or exposed. The distribution upon the surface indicates at least two distinct parellel veins. The surface masses become what is known as loadstone. They are not only thoroughly magnetic, but have two or more poles, and of course repel or attract the poles of a common surveyor's needle, according as the poles are north or south; north and south poles attracting, and north poles repelling. I may state in this connection, that a successful method of discovering veins of magnetic iron, is by means of a needle mounted like a dipping needle, but with one pole only. It is therefore made one-half of a thin bar of steel, and the other half of brass. On passing over a concealed vein of ore the needle is attracted; and when immediately over the ore, it points downwards. Its course of direction may be traced by the same instrument.

The ore upon the plantation of Mr. Coffin is between Brush creek and Reedy Fork. It extends north, and appears on the plantation of Mr. Joseph Harris, and onward to Rockingham county to the Troublesome, upon the plantations of John M Morehead, Esq., where it is in great force; and south, it crops out on the plantations of Mr. Joel Chipman and John Unthanks. Thus it appears to form either another belt distinct from those I have mentioned, or a subordinate one. The ore of Mr. Coffin's mine, even taken from the surface, worked easily, and made an excellent iron; which is remarkable, for surface ore.

The eastern or Chatham belt of iron ore is the least regular, as it now appears from my present information. Four or five miles from the Gulf, on the plankroak leading north, or towards Graham, the specular iron ore crops out on a ridge, on land owned in part by Mr. Evans. It is widely and profusely scattered over the surface, but it also appears in a heavy vein of rich ore some six or eight feet wide. This vein is in a talcose slate, and in connection also with a rock which is regarded as soapstone, but which is by no means magnesian; it is properly the figure stone or agalmatolite, and is known at many other places, in connexion with the iron ores. This vein I have traced three-fourths of a mile. It has a compact structure and a fine lively grain when freshly broken, and is entirely free from sulphuret of iron.

It will be seen from the foregoing brief statement, that this vein is an important and valuable one, being within a short distance of the Gulf, upon Deep river. The ground is descending to the river, a short distance only over the sandstone can be regarded as hilly. The raising of the ore too, will be attended with less cost than usual, inasmuch as the excavations may be drained for a long time, and will therefore save the expense of pumping by steam power.

Another seam or vein exists in this vicinity on lands owned by Mr. Glass. It is the crystallized specular ore, but I have seen it only upon the surface. Not far distant is the famous locality of hæmatite, usually known as ore hill. It occupies a knob some two or three hundred feet above the surrounding country. The ore lies in belts; which traverse the hill in an easterly and westerly direction. Quartzite forms the pinnacle of the hill, and as usual, is associated with talcose slate. The ore is more immediately associated with the latter rock.

It is from this place that the ore was procured mainly in the time of the revolution. The old excavations are partially filled. The ore is in large concretions or masses, which, in their general arrangement, lie across the hill. It is, not I believe, in one body, as has been supposed by many. The quantity I am unable to estimate; but appearances go to show that it must be large.

Some of the finest ores of this neighborhood I found upon the plantation of Mr. Headen. It is magnetic, and resembles very closely the kind I have already spoken of in Guilford county, on the plantation of the late Mr. Coffin. I have not, however, seen the vein from which the remarkably fine specimens were derived.

Magnetic ore of a fine quality exists also on the plantation of Mr. Temple Unthank. It is two or three miles beyond Mr. Evans's vein, and about three-fourths of a mile from the plankroad. The vein varies in width from one to three feet. From the foregoing statement, it will be perceived that in this part of Chatham county there is a valuable mineral district, furnishing three species of iron ore, the *hæmatite*, *magnetic* and *specular*. These are the principal ores from which iron is obtained. These repositories also contain ore of great purity, differing from each other, however, in richness and other qualities; a fact of considerable importance in the manufacture of iron. It is by a combination of different ores, possessing different qualities, that the manufacture of this metal is facilitated, and by which one possessing the most desirable qualities is obtained. I shall have occasion, however, farther on, to add two kinds of ore to the foregoing list; that of the hydrated oxide, mixed with carbonate, and the celebrated ore called black band, which belongs to the coal formation of Deep river. It is this first from which Pennsylvania manufactures her iron principally, though not entirely. Her iron masters also use the magnetic ores. The two kinds are mixed. Experience proves the value of the method. But who would suppose that iron masters, in order to obtain the results they seek for, could afford to transport the magnetic ore from Essex county, in northern New York, to Pittsburg? and yet thousands of tons are annually sent there for this purpose.

Chatham county, however, can furnish within the radius of seven or eight miles, five kinds of ore in abundance. It appears that the ore of this coal field, though less in extent than that of the true carboniferous in Pennsylvania; yet, there has been deposited in this formation, iron ores on as large a scale as in the true carboniferous. Many are slow to believe it, but I do not see any way to avoid the conclusion, seeing that an outcrop of it may be traced thirty miles. These beds, too, have been cut in the great shaft at Egypt, a thousand feet or more within the outcrop. But this is not the place to enter into a statement of details concerning this great deposit of iron ore. I shall give all the facts respecting it, when this formation comes up in its proper place for consideration.

But, one word more respecting facilities for the manufacture of iron upon Deep river. It has been supposed that Pennsylvania must enjoy a monopoly in the manufacture of this indispensable metal, in consequence of the extent of her possessions, and the vast amount of anthracite which she can employ. Of the extent of her resources in this respect no one can doubt. She can make iron cheaply by her anthracite, but no cheaper than it can be made on Deep river by bituminous coal or coke; and coke-made iron will be as good as that made by charcoal, in consequence of the purity of the bituminous coal on Deep river. And in the manufacture of coke, I believe products of distillation may be obtained which will more than pay the cost of making the coke. But this is a matter to be tried, and does not properly come in for consideration now. What I wish to say is, that in the coal of Deep river, the manufacturer has all the material he can want for this purpose; and if a better article of iron can be made from coke than by anthracite, then, in a district of equal extent, North-Carolina has advantages over Pennsylvania, for the manufacture of iron. In proof of this, I repeat that she has, 1st. The peculiar ore of the coal fields; 2d. The magnetic, specular and hæmatitic ores of the primary and palæozoic rocks in immediate proximity; 3d. The use of coke by which to make the iron; 4th. A fine agricultural region for the cereals, and 5th. A milder climate and rivers both for moving machinery and transportation, which is unobstructed in the winter. The cost of living, and the means for conducting the business, will be much cheaper. These advantages are too obvious to require comment or farther explanation.

The late Tragedy in Washington.—There appears to be much excitement in Washington and Alexandria, in consequence of the summary manner in which the magistrates disposed of the case of D. C. Lee, for killing David Hume, and releasing him on giving nominal bonds for $10,000, but in reality for only $5000—his own recognizance for $5,000 not being collectable, if forfeited: for he has, it is said, no property out of which it could be satisfied. Lee is said to be still in Washington, not having gone to Virginia as was reported. The Star says:

Lee is about 55 years of age. It is known to the police that he procured the pistol on the morning on which he perpetrated the fatal deed, borrowing it for the occasion. As the testimony shows, he was assured of the respectability of Mr. Hume, not only on the night of the difficulty at the President's house, but in the morning before Mr. H. called at his room in the Pension bureau. He was dismissed by Secretary McClelland from his clerkship in the Pension bureau within an hour after the fatal occurrence.

A strong and most commendable point in the character of Mr. Hume has been most forcibly illustrated in the testimony already given before the coroner's jury and the bailing magistrates. We allude to his forbearance. Few men would have so earnestly plead as he did to be relieved from resenting the grave imputation upon a spotless character, so pertinaciously forced upon him by the man by whose hand he fell. The affair, with its antecedents here and its results so far, has struck this community with a thrill of horror.

The National Intelligencer has the following additional in relation to this sad affair:

The pocket book, about which, as a nucleus, this fatal transaction has gathered, was brought on Saturday to the examining magistrate. It appears that Mr. W. F. Darby, a merchant of Georgetown, discovered such an article in his coat pocket on his return from the levee, and as it was not his own, but hearing of the homicide next day, thought perhaps it might be the pocket-book in question. Taking with him two of the leading and best known merchants in Georgetown to vouch for his respectability, Mr. Darby repaired to the Justice's office, when the article was identified by Mr. Lee.

What a lesson against rashness, both in making and resisting charges of wrong doing! What a commentary on the lack of a little patience to await the clearing up of temporarily obscure circumstances!

North Carolina.—We really know of no better investment than in the stock of the State of North Carolina, whose financial probity has ever been equal to that of any State or country on the face of the globe. By way of insuring the success of the system of internal improvements which she has matured of late years—that is, to secure the necessary confidence in her securities and bonds—two years ago she increased her taxation 50 per centum, and at the present session she has increased it 37½ per centum more. Such a thing as a default in the collection of her taxes or in the due payment of one of her obligations, is unknown. Under such circumstances there can be little doubt that she will shortly obtain all the means from abroad necessary for the approaching season's work on the extension of her progressing railroads. We know the State thoroughly, and know no other people under the sun on whose responsibility we would sooner trust money seeking investment.—*Wash. Star.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 4th, 1857.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.

The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the constitution, was heard and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government.

What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories. Congress is neither "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has, also, prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves.

This is, happily, a matter of but little practical importance. Besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, is is the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the U. S. to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. That being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment; because all agree that, under the constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system, there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, no form of government, however admirable in itself, and however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object.

It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of this mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country, such as the world has never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals—on noble rivers and arms of the sea—which bind togther the North and the South, the East and the West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy—to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray; because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and Union ever devised by man will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint, or even the suspicion, of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics; and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditure; and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil.

The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extended sea-coast.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch, for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, individuals, or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff.

But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance as a temptaion to corruption when compared to the squandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them, for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled, under the constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with native born citizens; and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The federal constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers; and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the constitution; because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted, either in express terms or by the plainest implication.

Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that, under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory in the Union against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution, Congress has power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasions." Thus endowed, in an ample manner, with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasions." Now, how is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possession, except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and to repel the invader? In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive that, whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union, which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast, may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States, on this side of the Rocky mountains, can reach them in sufficient time to "protect" them "against invasion." I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

It may be proper that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles, approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations; and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards our fellow-men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. Entangling alliances has been a maxim ever since the days of Washington, and dom no one will attempt to disturb it. we ought to do justice, in a kindly spirit nations, and require justice from them in

It is our glory that, whilst other nations extended their dominions by the sword, we never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico, no exception. Unwilling to take advantage the fortune of war against a sister republic, purchased these possessions, under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids we shall in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, we have a right to interfere or to control the progress of events, we shall still increase our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions the people, under the protection of the American flag, have enjoyed civil and religious liberty as well as equal and just laws, and have contented, prosperous, and happy. Their trade the rest of the world has rapidly increased, thus every commercial nation has shared in their successful progress.

I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City, 4th March, 1857.

From the Columbus, (Ga.) Times and Sentinel.

RAILROADS IN GEORGIA.

Western and Atlantic, or State road, from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., one hundred and thirty-eight miles long. Total cost $5,600,235. Gross earnings for last official year $999,938. Net earnings for do. $[illegible]

Georgia railroad, from Augusta to Atlanta, branch to Athens included, two hundred and eleven miles long. Capital paid in, $4,[illegible] Debt, $260,991. Total cost of road and equipments $4,446,991. Gross earnings for last official year, $1,068,202. Net earning for do., $[illegible] Dividend for do., seven and a half per cent.

Central railroad, from Savannah to Macon, one hundred and ninety-one miles long. Capital paid in, $3,883,140. Debt $[illegible] Total cost of road and equipments, $3,883,140. Gross earnings for last official year, $1,280,570. Net earnings for do., $[illegible] 774. Dividends for do., nine per cent.

Macon and Western railroad, from Macon to Atlanta, one hundred and two miles long. Capital paid in, $1,230,563. Debt $167,712. Total cost of road and equipments $1,647,045. Gross earnings for last official year $350,502. Net earnings for do., $96,104. Dividends for do., [illegible] per cent. Price of shares ninety cents.

South-western railroad, from Macon to Americus, branch from Fort Valley to Butler, ninety-six miles long. Capital paid in, $1,097,400. Debt $405,500. Total cost of road and equipments $1,624,920. Gross earnings for last official year $253,396. Net earnings for do., $141,108. Dividends for do., eight per cent.†

Atlanta and LaGrange railroad, from Atlanta to West Point, eighty-seven miles long. Capital paid in $719,842. Debt $225,000. Total cost of road and equipments $1,062,222. Gross earnings for last official year $251,076. Net earnings for do. $161,193. Dividends for do. seven-and-a-half per cent.

Muscogee railroad, from Columbus to Butler, fifty miles long. Capital paid in $669,351. Debt $349,000. Total cost of road and equipments $918,351. Gross earnings for last official year $188,000. Net earnings for do. $88,736. Dividends for do. 8 per cent.

Augusta and Savannah railroad, from Augusta to Millen, fifty-three miles long. Capital stock paid in $731,600. Debt $298,500. Total cost of road and equipments $1,030,100. Gross earnings for last official year $110,000. Net earnings for do. $53,000.

Brunswick and Florida railroad, twenty-six miles long. Capital stock paid in $500,000. Debt $320,000. Road not completed.

Milledgeville and Gordon railroad, from Gordon to Milledgeville, seventeen miles long. Capital stock paid $175,000. Debt, none. Dividends 7 per cent.

Eatonton Branch railroad from Milledgeville to Eatonton, twenty-two miles long. Capital stock paid in $175,000. Debt $82,000. Dividends 7 per cent.

Rome and Kingston railroad, from Rome to Kingston, seventeen miles long. Capital stock paid in $140,000. Gross earnings $35,000 per annum. Net annual profits $17,000. Dividends eight per cent.

Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, fifty-four miles finished. Capital stock paid in $731,949. Debt $10,200.

East Tennessee railroad, from Dalton to the Tennessee line, is nineteen miles long.

Assuming that the forgoing data are correct, there are one thousand and eighteen miles of railroad in Georgia in operation, which cost over $23,000,000.

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*There is also a branch of this road to Washington twenty-two miles long, and a branch to Warrenton four miles long. Total length of road two hundred and thirty-seven miles.

†This road was sold for debt at a great sacrifice by the first company. Its prime cost was much greater than the amount given in the report.

‡Since report was made from which the foregoing data were taken, this company finished ten miles more of road, from Americus to Sumter City. Total length of road one hundred and two miles. Besides, a road from Americus to Albany is being rapidly completed, and sufficient money has been subscribed to construct the extension of this road from Americus to Eufaula and Fort Gaines, on the Chattahoochee river.

Tobacco.—This article continues to pour into market, from Orange, Person, Granville, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Pittsylvania and Caswell. Prices good and firm; indeed, sellers are delighted with the prices, and some have gone so far as to declare that they "got more than they wanted." From forty to fifty wagons a day have been counted, all selling at auction on the street, and not one hauling in an engaged crop, an alternative that our manufacturers are seldom forced to.

Milton Chronicle.

The residence of Salter Lloyd, Esq., in Brunswick county, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. A spark from the chimney fell upon the roof, which being old easily ignited, and the building was soon consumed. The loss is probably several thousand dollars—no insurance.

Wil. Herald.

The editor of the "Wring and Twist" says he has seen the contrivance which our lawyers use when they "warm up with the subject." He merely says, "it's a glass concern and holds about a pint."

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

LINSEED OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
WHALE OIL.

White Lead: Colors; Varnishes; Brushes, &c., &c.
Just rec'd and for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Feb'y 11. 81-11m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1857

A VENERABLE CITIZEN DEPARTED!

We are pained to announce that Dr. BENJAMIN ROBINSON departed this life at Monticello, his residence in this vicinity, yesterday morning at half-past 9 o'clock. He had reached the ripe age of 81 years, of which about 52 had been spent here in the laborious practice of his Profession, and in the performance of the various duties of a patriotic and public spirited citizen and Magistrate. Few men in North Carolina have been so well and widely known and so highly esteemed and respected. As a skilful Physician and Surgeon he was resorted to by the afflicted to a large extent of country. As a Magistrate he had long been Chairman of the County Court, and an unflinching supporter of Law and Order. As a man he was one of the gentlest and most benevolent of human beings. Who of the thousands that have seen him in the sick room, can ever forget that kind face, beaming with intelligence, and brightening with hope, or clouded with anxiety for the relief of the sufferer? His faculties were providentially preserved in a remarkable degree, so that he has never been obliged by old age or infirmity to give up entirely the duties of his Profession, and thus even within the last few days he had gone his daily rounds. A severe attack of sickness, however, prostrated him about ten days ago, and the worn-out fabric could not be repaired. He gradually and peacefully sunk to rest, sincerely mourned by this whole community.

Dr. Robinson was formerly Mayor of this town and Marshal of the U. S for Florida, by appointment of President Monroe, which office he resigned. In 1825 he was appointed by Mr Adams one of three Commissioners to treat with the Southern Indians. In early life he enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Jefferson, in whose memory he ever cherished the sincerest regard.

He enjoyed fully the confidence of all classes and parties. If he did not accumulate more than a very moderate competency, it was owing to his unselfish forbearance, which forbade his pressing his claims for the immense practice which he had enjoyed for so many years.

Dr. Robinson was born at Bennington, Vermont, February 11, 1776, and removed permanently to Fayetteville about 1804.

His funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence.

TOWN MEETING.

THE Citizens of the Town and vicinity are requested to meet at the Town Hall this day, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of testifying their respect to the memory of our late fellow citizen, Dr. Benjamin Robinson.

A. A. McKETHAN, Mayor pro tem.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the citizens of the County of Cumberland and Town of Fayetteville, will be held at the Court House at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE RAIL ROAD.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COURT.—The liberal feeling manifested by the County Court on Thursday last, on the Rail Road question, was very cheering, and may be regarded as a sure indication that the people of the county will sanction a subscription which is approved by almost if not quite all of the large body of Magistrates present.

J. G. Shepherd, Esq., on behalf of the Company, introduced the subject in a forcible address, stating the necessity of aid in building the Road, the propriety of the County's granting aid, the advantages which must follow to County, Town and State, the confident belief that the County would be called on to pay a cent of interest, as the Company proposes to pay the interest for two years, by which time the Road itself is expected to pay not only the interest but a surplus to form a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the bonds. He spoke of the refusal of the State to assist this work, and this community, which has always been so liberal in voting to other parts of the State; and that in most instances our claims were rejected by those who had been benefitted by the liberality of this county. He closed by asking the adoption of a series of resolutions, which were finally adopted as follows:—

Whereas, the Western Rail Road Company are desirous of obtaining a subscription from the Justices of the County of Cumberland, for and on behalf of the said County, to One Hundred Thousand Dollars to the Capital Stock in said Rail Road Company: And whereas, by an Act passed at the last General Assembly, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Western Rail Road Company," authority is given to the Justices of the County Court, provided a majority of the qualified voters of such County are in favor of making such subscription, to subscribe to the stock of said Rail Road Company: And whereas, the said Western Rail Road Company now propose to pay semi-annually all the interest as may accrue on the Bonds to be issued to the County for its said subscription, for two years, upon the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Be it Ordered, That the Sheriff of the County cause, that on the second Thursday in April next there will be opened at the several Election Precincts in the County, certain the will of the people of the County in relation to the said subscription. At which time all who are in favor of the said subscription shall vote "*Subscription*," and all who are opposed "*No Subscription*" and the Sheriffs are directed to make due return to the Clerk of the County Court, by four o'clock on the succeeding day, of the votes polled.

And be it further Ordered, That in the event of a majority of the qualified voters of the County being in favor of said subscription, then and in that case Daniel McDiarmid is hereby authorized and directed, to make the said subscription for and on behalf of the Justices of the County of Cumberland.

And be it further Ordered, That the said Daniel McDiarmid as the Agent of the Justices of the County Court, is hereby invested with full power and authority to execute suitable Bonds, with Coupons attached, and to issue and sign the same; which said Bonds shall be countersigned by the Clerk of the County Court, and have the Seal of the County Court affixed thereto.

Be it further Ordered, That the Bonds hereby directed to be issued shall bear an interest of six per cent. payable semi-annually, at such time and place as may be agreed upon between the Agent aforesaid and the Western Rail Road Company: And the said Bonds shall be payable twenty years from the date thereof; but no Bond shall be issued for a less amount than One Hundred Dollars.

Be it further Ordered, That the said Daniel McDiarmid shall keep, in a well bound book, a memorandum of the Bonds issued, stating the amount thereof, when and where payable, and to whom made payable: And shall take upon the Western Rail Road Company giving a receipt under the Seal of said Corporation, to meet the interest as the same may become due for the next two years then and in that case the said Daniel McDiarmid is authorized to deliver to said Company the Bonds hereby authorized to be issued,—it being understood that the same shall be payment in full for the subscription of the Justices for and on behalf of the County of Cumberland: Provided, that whenever the dividend declared by said Western Rail Road Company shall exceed the interest on the Bonds issued by the County to pay such subscription, the overplus may be retained by said Company, and applied to the discharge of the interest paid on the Bonds by them in the first instance, until the same shall be discharged.

Some discussion ensued, and several votes were taken, manifesting a warm interest in favor of the subscription. Finally, the preamble and resolutions were adopted with only one dissenting voice, and that of a Magistrate who was in favor of enlarging the sum asked for to $150,000.

The Company has published an Address to the people of the county, setting forth its condition and prospects, and appending the resolutions adopted by the Court. It is intended to circulate this throughout the county, so that the people may have a full and fair view of the question. A favorable result is confidently anticipated at the election to be held on the 2d Thursday in April.

RAIL ROADS IN GEORGIA.—We copy a statement of the number of roads in the Empire State of the South, showing their large number and a remarkable degree of prosperity. These roads are dependent on travel and the ordinary sources of transportation only. They have no great items like coal and iron to sustain them. Yet they pay well. Their cost is moderate, and their expenses not more than an average.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL.—We are rejoiced to hear that through the untiring exertions of the Member from this District, Mr. Winslow, the appropriation for the U. S. Arsenal was passed. The amount is $50,000 and is intended to procure the Machinery,—Engine, Lathe, &c.—preparatory to operations on an extensive scale.

THE CABINET.—On Friday Mr. Buchanan nominated to the Senate, in Special Session, the following gentlemen to compose his Cabinet, and they were immediately confirmed, viz:

Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of State.
Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Treasury.
J. B. Floyd, of Virginia, War.
Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, Navy.
Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn., P. M. General.
Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Interior.
Jere. S. Black, of Penn., Attorney General.

Four Southern and three Northern men, and Toucey a strongly conservative National man. Well done, Mr. Buchanan!

CONGRESS held on until the last moment, only adjourning *sine die* at 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of March.

The appropriation bills were all passed, but a Deficiency bill failed to receive the President's signature, on account, we believe, of its containing an appropriation of $138,000 for books for the members. This bill only received a few votes (17 we believe) in the House when the yeas and nays were called; but whenever the vote was taken so that members' names were not recorded, it was sure to pass by a large majority. The Senate was opposed to the bill, but finally gave way after a committee of conference.

A resolution of thanks to Speaker Banks for his "able, impartial and dignified" administration in the Chair, was offered by Governor Aiken of S. C., objected to by Messrs. Craige, Wheeler and others, opposed by Mr. McMullen of Va., supported by Mr. Seward of Georgia, and adopted, 119 to 25.

About 75 bills are said to have been tacked on to the Civil Appropriation Bill, adding about two millions to the appropriations; some for building court houses, post offices, &c. Gen. Scott's back pay, about $32,000, was put into the army bill. The House plan for depositing the Surplus Revenue with the States was smothered in the Senate.

THE NAVY.—Among the amendments to the Navy Appropriation Bill, adopted on the last night's session of Congress, was one to increase the number of seamen from 7,500 to 8,000, and another appropriating $1,000,000 to build five sloops of war to be fitted with screw propellers.

A more than usual amount of business was left incomplete.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—This interesting and important document will be found in this paper. It is a very satisfactory paper, particularly in regard to the Union, the Southern question, and the Pacific Road.

The inauguration was attended by an immense concourse. It is supposed that 20,000 persons were present, including 25 military companies.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pierce rode together in an open barouche in the procession.

The oaths were administered to the President and Vice President by Chief Justice Taney.

After the ceremonies at the Capitol the President was escorted to the White House, where thousands thronged to pay their respects.

The Inauguration Ball, at night, was a splendid affair. The President and Ex-President attended it.

If the Wilmington Journal will examine its own files it will find that gross injustice is done us by its insinuation that "feelings of partisanship" have caused us to "hold back," or "warped the expression of opinion," or "silenced the voice of gratitude and respect" for the national conduct of the late administration. We have never withheld praise from any of its praiseworthy acts, and it does not strike us as handsome conduct in the Journal, (which has several times "taken pleasure" in copying our praise,) so to represent us.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—Col. Cameron has associated with himself in the editorial department of the N. C. Argus, Mr. Duncan McNeill of Richmond County.

The Concord Gazette has been discontinued.

Judge Nicholson retired from the Washington Union on the 4th inst., giving place to the official Editor, Hon. John Appleton of Maine.

SNOW.—There was a considerable fall of snow last night. It is feared that the severe weather of the last week has destroyed the fruit buds.

Sincerity does not consist in speaking your mind on all occasions, but in doing so when silence would be censurable and falsehood inexcusable.

COUNTY FINANCES.—On Thursday last we published the annual statement of the Committee of Finance, prepared for the meeting of Magistrates on that day. Accompanying this statement the Committee, through Gurdon Deming, Esq., Chairman, reported that they had rejected three claims, involving questions of some public interest, upon which considerable discussion arose.

1st. A claim of several citizens of Harnett county for holding polls and making returns of the different elections in 1855 and 1856. The Committee held that, though the law dividing the county authorized the Court of this county to appoint poll holders, and required those poll holders to report to the Sheriff of this county, there was no obligation on this county to pay them for a service which inured to the special benefit of Harnett. And so agreed the Court.

2d. A claim of J. D. McArthur, former Jailer, for the Jail fees of Jacob Johnson, committed by Justices of Harnett for murder. The law dividing the county provides, that until a jail shall be erected in Harnett, prisoners may be committed to Cumberland jail. The Committee was of opinion, that there is no legal or moral obligation on this county to pay for feeding the prisoners of Harnett. And the Court directed the accounts to be properly certified as correct, so as to enable Mr. McArthur to present his claim on Harnett.

3d. A claim of the same former Jailer for the safe keeping and feeding of Rachel Freeman, an indented apprentice of Jos. Arey, Esq., who was confined on a charge of arson. The Committee had been advised by legal gentlemen of high standing, that the master, and not the county, was liable for the jail fees. The Court finally referred the matter to the County Solicitor, Gen. Winslow, and the Committee of Finance. (And a few moments afterwards elected Mr. Arey a member of that Committee.)

The Court then elected Wm. G. Matthews, Esq. County Trustee, in place of Archibald McLean, Esq.

And A. J. O'Hanlon, Duncan Shaw, and Jos. Arey, Esqs., Committee of Finance, in place of Gurdon Deming, A. J. O'Hanlon, and Charles D. Nixon, Esqs.

The taxes for the present year were laid as follows:

For County Uses, on Real Estate	12 cts.		Polls	22 cts.
" Jury " "	8	"	"	15	"
" Poor " "	12	"	"	20	"
" Deaf Mute " "	1	"	"	1	"
	33			58	
Add State Taxes	15			50	
	48	"		108	"

The election of County Trustee has caused a good deal of feeling. The late incumbent was originally elected by a Court composed of a decided majority of political opponents, and has been re-elected annually, for perhaps ten or a dozen years, by Courts similarly constituted—only more so. He made so good an officer, and it was deemed so important to the interests of the County that the office should be filled by a competent man, that every successive effort to array the democracy against him failed. On this occasion, however, a novel and sure mode of ousting him was resorted to. We are informed that during the late session of the Legislature, a list of upwards of twenty persons was *concocted in this town*, and sent up to the members from this county, to be appointed Justices. This extraordinary number of new Justices is said to have been provided for the express purpose of turning out the County Trustee, (with commissions amounting to the enormous sum of about $275 annually.) Every one of the twenty (with *perhaps* one exception) was a democrat. Eleven of them were sworn in and took their seats on the bench. Yet with all this, it was pretty close work, the vote being as follows:

Archibald McLean	19
Wm. G. Matthews	22
Blank	1

It is not our purpose in noticing this occurrence, to complain of the election of Mr. Matthews. We presume that he will efficiently discharge his duties. We have nothing to say against him. But we do regret to see a good officer turned out, and especially by such means. We regret that a number of persons have been put upon the bench merely as party men. We regret that the respectable gentlemen who represented the county in the Legislature permitted themselves to be dictated to by some irresponsible clique in this town. And we most of all regret that the administration of justice in our county must still further suffer in the public respect and confidence in consequence of putting partizans in the commission of the Peace. Nothing can more injuriously affect the foundations of society than any thing which impairs the moral weight of those who dispense justice between man and man.

Immediately after this act was consummated, another similar one followed. The Committee of Finance, which has the responsible duty of passing upon all accounts against the County, amounting annually to some $10,000, and the three members of which receive annually some $20 or $30 each of per diem compensation, was reformed, two of the former members being dismissed, and two democrats elected, making the entire Committee democratic. Gurdon Deming, Esq., who has been regularly elected a member of the Committee for thirty years past, and frequently elected after having declined, was turned out, to put in Joseph Arey, Esquire! And what makes the matter worse is the fact, that 'Squire Arey has a direct personal interest in a claim which has been referred to the new Committee for decision.

DEEP RIVER.—A meeting of stockholders is called at Wilmington on the 12th inst., to hear and act upon certain arrangements recently made for the completion of the work.

HIGH PRICES.—The Washington N. C. Times says that Riley Murray, Esq. residing on Mattamuskett Lake, in Hyde County, has refused $120 per acre for his farming lands in that county.

COTTON BURNED.—Three thousand bales of cotton were burned in New Orleans on Monday last.

TEST OF MERIT.—The fact that no change has taken place in President Pierce's Cabinet since its formation is urged by the Democratic press as an unerring test of the merits of the late Administration. Granted. But it is a bad rule that does not work both ways. Under the administration of Gen. Jackson, the model Democratic Administration, there were *four* Secretaries of State; Martin Van Buren, Edward Livingston, Louis McLane, and John Forsyth. *Five* Secretaries of the Treasury; Samuel D. Ingham, Louis McLane, W. J. Duane, R. B. Taney, and Levi Woodbury. *Two* Secretaries of War; Jno. H. Eaton and Lewis Cass. *Three* Secretaries of the Navy; Jno. Branch, Levi Woodbury, and Mahlon Dickerson. *Two* P. M. Generals; W. T. Barry and Amos Kendall. *Three* Attorneys General; J. M. Berrien, R. B. Taney, and B. F. Butler. Jackson's Administration must have been, according to Democracy, a very wretched one.

SUPREME COURT—DRED SCOTT CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The Supreme Court gave its decision in the Dred Scott case to day. Chief Justice Taney's opinion was to the effect that negroes had no rights as citizens under the constitution; the ordinance of 1787 binding, as being the act of the several States as sovereigns prior to the formation of the constitution—and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, as being an act of the general government, exercising a power not delegated by the States as sovereigns.

The following incidental points were also decided:

That the expression as to the territory and other property of the Union, in the Constitution, applies to the territory only as possessed at the adoption of the Constitution.

That as Congress does not possess the power to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in the Federal territory other than the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such powers to a territorial government.

And that the condition of the slave was not affected by his sojourn in another State: as the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, and therefore cannot sue in the courts of the United States, the case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Judge Nelson was of Judge Taney's opinion. Catron, was of the opinion that the court has jurisdiction, concurred with Taney that the Compromise was unconstitutional. Several other judges will deliver their views to-morrow.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The Atlantic from Liverpool on the 18th ult., arrived this evening, bringing four days later news from Europe.

It was rumored that the difficulty between England and Persia was nearly settled.

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the French legislature is the principal feature of the Atlantic's news.

Great Britain.—The total reduction proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget is twelve millions sterling.

France.—On the sixteenth the Emperor opened the legislature with a speech from the throne amidst great pomp and enthusiasm. The Emperor referred to the peaceable solution of the recent difficulties amongst the various European powers, and, considering that the best understanding now prevails between all the great powers, thinks that the time is auspicious to endeavor seriously to regulate and develop the strength and riches of the nation. He rejoices over the prosperous condition of the country, as evinced by largely increasing revenue; regrets the suffering caused by deficient crops and the recent inundation; says that the expenditures will be reduced, and the war tax abolished from January next; also that the annual army contingent is fixed at 100,000 men.

Commercial Intelligence.—The Persia's advices caused an advance in the Liverpool cotton market of fully ⅛d. The sales of Saturday and Monday were 40,000 bales, including 22,000 on speculation and for export. Tuesday's market was more quiet, with sales of 10,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and for export. The quotations are for middling Orleans 7 15-16d., and for middling uplands, 7¾d.

Flour was quiet. Provisions were dull.

Consols for money, 93⅜ a 93¾.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. report, on Wednesday noon, Cotton quieter, but unchanged—sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 6.

The Persia has arrived having sailed on Saturday, the 21st ultimo.

In the House of Commons D'Israeli proposed an amendment to the Financial Budget, but it was postponed until Monday. The object of this was an attempt to overthrow the Ministry.

It is rumored that the British Government has despatches announcing the total destruction of Canton.

The Russians have resumed the Circassian war, and it is rumored that they have a large cession of territory from Persia.

Lord Napier, Minister to the U. S. from Great Britain, came passenger in the Persia.

An accident occurred at a colliery in South Wombswell, by which 150 lives were lost; among whom was the Earl of Ellesmere.

Commercial.—Cotton declined an eighth; sales of the week 62,000 bales.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 4th inst., by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Hon. THOMAS J. MORISEY, of Robeson Co., to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Hon. A Dockery of Richmond Co.

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, ALFRED M WADDELL, Esq., to Miss JULIA, daughter of Timothy Savage, Esq.

At the residence of her father, Dr. S. C. Bruce, in Carthage, on the 10th ult., CLEMENT DOWD, Esq., to Mrs. L. J. PERSON.

DIED,

In this town, on the 23d ult., MARY McDONALD, aged 16 years, third daughter of Mrs. Sarah McDonald, formerly of Bladen county.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 3d inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELIZA A., wife of the Rev. Thomas J. Lemay.

In Raleigh, on the 1st instant, Miss REBECCA WILHITE.

In Oxford, on the 5th of March, Mr. ROBERT KYLE, merchant.

In Moore county, on the 4th ult., at the residence of his mother, WILLIAM WATSON, in the 33rd year of his age.

PAINTS AND OILS.

5000 LBS Pure WHITE LEAD;
10 Bbls. LINSEED OIL;

Chrome Green,	Copal Varnish,
Umber,	Litharge,
Venetian Red,	Zinc White,
Vermillion,	Chrome Yellow,
Verdigris,	Japan Varnish,
Tanner's Oil,	Lamp Oil,
Red Lead,	Vandyke Brown,
Lamp Black,	Terra de Sienna,
Sweet Oil,	Black Varnish,
Yellow Ochre,	Rose Pink,
Prussian Blue,	Sand Paper,

Paint and Varnish Brushes. For sale by
SAM'L J HINSDALE.
March 2, 1857. 86-4wi

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 9.

BACON—	11 a 12	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13¼ a 13½	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin to mid.	11 a 11½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 25 a 1 30
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	6 50 a 0 00	Apple do,	75 a 00
Fine,	6 00 a 0 00	Whiskey,	65 a 00
Scratched,	5 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	a 1 00	Yellow dip,	1 90 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	1 90 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0 75	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Peas,	1 00 a 0 00	Spirits,	38 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Brisk, at 13¼ to 13½.
Flour—Receipts heavy; rather dull.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK

WILMINGTON MARKET

Turpentine, 2 40 for virgin and yellow, 1 40 for hard—a decline of 10 cents on all. No transactions in spirits. No. 1 rosin 1 75 to $3, common 1 12½. Tar 1 30. Cotton 12½, 13, 13¼.

At Cheraw, cotton 11 to 13. Receipts of the week 350 bales. Previously 15,111. Corn 90 to $1. Flour $7 to 7 25. Bacon 12½ to 14.

At New York, Southern Flour firm at 6 70 to $7 for mixed to good, and 7 10 to $8 for extra. Middling uplands cotton 13¾. Naval stores dull and lower, sales of Spirits at 50 cents, 30 to 90 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 8, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for S C & L Fox, J W Worth & Son, Thos Martin, Worth & Utley, H Parks & Co, J Newlin & Son, G W Williams & Co, Rockfish Co, C T Haigh & Sons, A A McKethan, S M Thomas, Dr H A McSwain, A M Branson, S Edwards, Murchison, Reid & Co, J W Bitting, J Martine, J A Pemberton, Union Manf Co, A Brown, New Market Co, J J Leach, N C & M Jerrall, A M Campbell, D & W McLaurin, Tyson & Caddell, S J Hinsdale, Woody & Dixon, Stedman & Horn, J O Boon & Co, Miss C Stauber, J P Neisson, E N Moffitt, H L Myrover.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. March 3—7, Strs Magnolia, Rowan and Fanny, with passengers, and goods for C E Leete, P P Johnson, Dr J F Foulkes, John Shaw, Troy & Marsh, B F Pearce, E J Hale & Son, Cook & Johnson, Starr & Williams, S W Tillinghast & Co, J A Pemberton, A A McKethan, Edm'd L Pemberton, E C Hall, H G Hall, J N Smith, N Frederick, J & J W Clinard, Orrell, J Kyle, H & E J Lilly, B Rose, A W Steel, R Jones, J W Powers & Co, J Martine, Ray & Pearce, A Johnson & Crow, D & W McLaurin, Beaver Creek Co, J W Lett, S J Hinsdale, J L Bryan, J & N A Cameron, J H Pritchett, C T Haigh & Sons, W N Tillinghast.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 4.—Schrs. Myrover from New York, Wm L Springs from Phila., Bell from Swansboro'. 5.—Schrs. C B Glover from Snead's Ferry, Magnolia from Baltimore, Pearl and Volant from Jacksonville; Barque Amanda from New York.

SPRING STOCK.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SPRING STOCK, comprising a complete and general assortment of

Dry Goods, with Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Ready-Made Clothing,

Which will be offered to the WHOLESALE trade for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt buyers. Those owing us notes and accounts past due will please make immediate payment.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
March 9, 1857. 88tf
Town papers copy.

SPRING STOCK.

COOK & JOHNSON

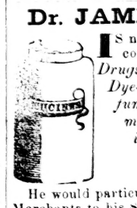
ARE now receiving and opening their usual Spring supply of GOODS, embracing a complete assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery, Coach and Buggy Trimmings, Springs and Axles, various sizes and best quality.

Together with their usual variety, to which they invite attention of dealers in this market, both at Wholesale and Retail.

March 7, 1857. 88-3t

Dr. JAMES F. FOULKES



IS now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY, consisting of a large assortment of *Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Inks (a large assortment,) Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Wines and Brandies (for Medical purposes,) Congress Water, &c.*

He would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants to his STOCK, as it is his intention to sell low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

March 9, 1857. 88tf

FOR RENT.

THE Rooms recently occupied by Mr. B. Monaghan. Apply to JOHN SHAW.
March 7. 1t

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation in Robeson county immediately on the road from Fayetteville to Lumberton, 20 miles from the former and 13 miles from the latter place. There are **1046 ACRES**, of which 200 are in a good state of cultivation, and includes a good Dwelling and out-houses and two wells of good water.

Those wishing to buy will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to sell, and will make the terms easy.

WM McMILLAN,
Philadelphus P. O.
March 4, 1857. 88*3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Neill Shaw, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment of the same; and those having accounts or demands against the said Estate, are hereby notified to present the same for payment within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at February Term of the County Court of Robeson, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Neill Shaw, dec'd, will, in the County of Robeson, at the late residence of said Neill Shaw, dec'd, on the 20th day of March next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Pork or Bacon, Farming Implements, Corn, Peas, Fodder, Cart, Carryall, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

Notes with approved security will be required before the property is removed.

JOHN SHAW, Adm'r.
Feb'y 27, 1857. 1t

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the County Court of Robeson, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the County of Robeson, at the late residence of Neill Shaw, dec'd, on the 20th day of March next, on a credit of six months, one NEGRO WOMAN named Tener, aged about 18 years, and one NEGRO BOY named Joe, aged about 13 years.

Notes, with approved security, will be required, before possession of the property is given.

JOHN SHAW, Com'r
Feb'y 27. 1t

678 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO. Just received. A. W STEEL.
Feb'y 26. 85-1t*2wi

GARDEN SEEDS.

A FRESH SUPPLY just rec'd by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 9. 88-3t

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

25 CENTS per Canister. One Canister will make twelve gallons of Soap.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 9. 88-3t

PALM OIL SOAP

IS the best for Chapped Hands. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 9. 88-3t

Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and

Hydraulic Cement, constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit. Apply to B. ROSE.
March 6. 88-3t

IRISH POTATOES.

A FRESH supply, suitable for planting. For sale by B. ROSE.
March 6, 1t

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON and LARD, suitable for family use. Apply to B, ROSE.
March 6, 1857. 88-3t

NOTICE.

WE hereby forbid any person from trespassing on any of our Lands known as the Kingsbury Lands, and we particularly forbid persons from chipping and tending the Turpentine Boxes. We will enforce the law in every instance of a trespass.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 6, 1857. 88tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by B. J. Gilbert, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on the 3d of April, a

TRACT OF LAND,

to satisfy said Trust, conveyed therein, lying and being in Chatham county, N. C., about 4 miles from the Deep River Coal Region, joining the lands of B. B. Stinson and others. The tract contains about 300 acres, 80 of which is in a high state of cultivation; the remainder all wood land and well timbered.

R. H. DAVIS, Trustee.
Carbonton, Feb'y 28, 1857. 88*4t

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me or confinement in any jail, so that I get him, of JACK, or John as he is sometimes called, who ranaway from me on the night of the 20th ult. Jack is a very bright mulatto, with hair nearly straight. About five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs. He is tolerably well acquainted about Fayetteville, and may attempt to pass himself as free.

M. C. McNAIR.
Cowper Hill, Robeson Co., March 4, 1857. [88*tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Jas. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dec'd., are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their notes to the undersigned. Also, that our urgent necessities, apart from the requirements of the endorser, compel us *to collect as speedily as possible.* All thus indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.

A. D. MORRISON.
J. M. MORRISON.
N. A. MORRISON.
Laurinburgh, N. C., March 2, 1857. 87tf

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on MONDAY the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
March 4, 1857. 87tm

1857.

Garden Seeds!!

Warranted the Growth of 1856.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1857. 73-12m

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,
No 104 WALL STREET,
59-tif] NEW YORK.

Harper's Magazine for March.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 4.

New Goods.

THE undersigned have received into Store their recent purchases of

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general stock of

Groceries and Hardware,

Which they will sell on their usual accommodating terms.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 4, 1857. 87tf

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, upon the petition of Eliza Hybart and others, I will sell at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of April next, the BRICK TENEMENT now occupied by C. J. & R. H. Jones, adjoining D & W. McLaurin and B. F. Pearce.

The above property will be sold upon a credit of six months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.
March 4, 1857. 87ts

NEW BOOKS.

HARRIET LEE'S Canterbury Tales; Love after Marriage, by Mrs. Hentz.

Also, a new supply of Standard MEDICAL WORKS; The Presbyterian Psalmodist, round and character Notes.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 4.

The Original Text of Shakspeare's

Plays Restored, 200,000 Typographical Errors and omissions corrected by the Manuscript Emendations contained in the recently discovered Folio of 1632, by J. Payne Collier and John L Jewett, Esquires,—one vol. 8vo. A further supply in sheep and cloth and sheep bindings

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 4

SEED OATS.

150 BUSHELS of first rate quality
Also, a few bushels Red Clover SEED, for sale in quantities to suit. Apply to

B. ROSE.
March 4, 1857. 87-3t

OIL.

LINSEED, Winter Sperm, Lamp, Tanners', and Neat's-foot OIL, constantly on hand. A fresh supply just received and for sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.
March 4, 1857. 87-3t

Fresh Garden Seed.

GROWTH OF 1856.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE has received a very large supply of Garden Seed, which he offers at wholesale and retail.

These seeds were selected for him and are all genuine.

ALSO,

Blue Grass Seed.
Lucerne Seed.
Chinese Sugar Cane Seed and Onion sets.

S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan. 18, 1857. 78-6wi

LANDS FOR SALE, NEAR TROY,
IN THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

WE offer for sale, the two following Tracts of Land, in the County of Montgomery:

One Tract, lying on the waters of Little River, and nearly around the the town of Troy, and very near to it, containing about 3700 Acres, a considerable portion of which is lively farming land, covered with a great quantity of very valuable timber, and abounding with many lasting springs of good water, and healthy.

Also, one other Tract containing 2560 acres, a few miles West of Troy, lying on the waters of Island Creek, Woodrun Creek, Clark's Creek, Rocky Creek, and Cedar Creek, which it is believed contains a great deal of MINERAL WEALTH. It borders on a Gold Mine tract, and runs a considerable distance around it, on which a large amount of Gold has been found. It is well watered, well timbered, and contains a good deal of productive land.

A good bargain will be given in the sale of these lands. On the payment of one-third in cash, a credit of one and two years will be given for the balance.

Any further information about these lands may be obtained from Mr. E. Deberry, of Montgomery, who will communicate to us any offers made for them, and aid the purchaser in obtaining titles.

Any communications addressed to us at Baltimore, will be promptly attended to.

C. A. SCHAEFER,
SAMUEL KEYSER.

Feb'y 14, 1857. 83-swtf

Attention the Whole!

ALL those in need of HARNESS or SADDLES will please give us a call and examine our assortment, which we think will compare favorably with any other in this place, either for neatness of finish or durability of workmanship, or quality or quantity.

N. B. All those in arrears for work delivered last year will please pay up, as the subscribers are in need of money.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

Feb'y 17, 1857. 83-1m

GUANO.

50 TONS No. 1 Peruvian Guano. For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Feb'y 21. 84-tf

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb'y 21. 84-3m

A CARD.

H. M. BAUSHER, Professor of Modern Languages and Teacher of Music, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in this place for the purpose of giving lessons in the Languages and Music. Having already formed a Class in French, and having some leisure, would be willing to give instructions to Ladies on the Piano and French at their residences. Persons requiring his services will please leave word at the Office of the Fayetteville Hotel.

H. M. BAUSHER.

P. S. Pianos tuned at moderate charges.

Feb'y 2, 1857. 78-3m

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

WITH HALL'S Patent POWDER-PROOF LOCKS—the same that were awarded separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853; and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered to the public; and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water St.,
and 5 Murray St., New York

Agents in N. C.—J. R. Blossom, Wilmington: W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.,

Harper's Magazine for February, 1857. E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES: fine and common TOBACCO: and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

NEW BOOKS.

MILLEDULCIA; from "Notes and Queries:" The Elephant Club, by Doesticks; Past Meridian, by Mrs. Sigourney; The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, by Milburn; "Christmas Stories."

JUVENILES: The Aimwell Stories, consisting of the "Whistler, or the Manly Boy:" Ella, or Turning over a New Leaf; Oscar, or the Boy who had his own way: The Indian Fairy Book; Abbott's Stories about Common Things. Also, further supplies of Hume and Macauley's Histories of England; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 17, 1857.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C., on the 8th inst., a negro boy named JIM, about 18 years of age, of dark brown color, about five feet high, heavy built, and weighs from 140 to 150 lbs. He is smart and quick spoken, and rocks when he walks. The only notable mark recollected is a scar on the middle of the forehead, near where the hair joins. He had on, when last seen, a brown Tweeds coat, with flaps on the pocket. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for him, if taken out of the county of Chatham, or Twenty-five Dollars if taken in it.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Pittsborough, Jan'y 15, 1857. 74tpdf

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS

THE American Almanac for 1857;
Kane's Arctic Exploration; Draper's Physiology;
The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster;
The American Sportsman, by Lewis, illustrated;
A New Life of Summerfield, by Willet;
Veva, or the War of the Peasants, by Hendrick Conscience;
Count Hugo, the Miser, &c., by the same author;
The Torch Light;
Tuck's Selections for Sabbath Reading;
Brown's Bible Dictionary;
The American Debater; Upham's Mental Philosophy; Alexander's Moral Science; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 4, 1857.

New Music for the Piano and Guitar, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 22.

Further Supplies of Books.

THE Humorous Poetry of the English Language;
Home and the World, by Mrs. Rives of Va.;
Poetical Works and "Rejected Addresses" of Horace and James Smith;
Beaumarchais and his Times;
Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine;
The Lady's Almanac for 1857;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Memoir of Susan Allibone;
Knight's Pictorial Half-Hours;
Ready Reckoners; The Mystic Circle;
Bullion's Practical Lessons in English Grammar.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

TURPENTINE AXES.

A GOOD lot for sale, by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Also a prime new two-horse Wagon, with iron axles.

Feb'y 4, 1857. 79tf

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

DR. W. J. MUNROE,

HAVING located in Fayetteville, will attend to all calls.

Feb'y 24 85-3m

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. 55tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for the State of North Carolina of GEAR'S MACHINE FOR CUTTING, TURNING AND MOULDING IRREGULAR FORMS IN WOOD, I offer the Machine to the Manufacturers of this State as the most perfect and effective ever invented to work irregular forms in wood. It has been thoroughly tested, and can perform the labor of *ten* to *fifty men* in the most complicated kinds of work.

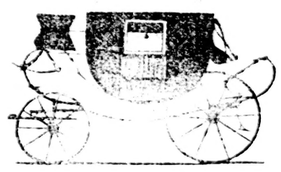
It can do handsomely and rapidly all irregular and carved work, such as Circular and Gothic Sashes and Doors, Brackets and Scrolls, Tracery and Arches of the most difficult patterns, Cabinet Ware and Furniture, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Chairs, Millwright and Factory work, Ship and Boat Building, Agricultural Implements, Block Letters, Picture and Mirror Frames, and Patterns for Machinery. In fact, work such as no other Machine has ever done before.

I am prepared to sell single and County Rights, and to furnish Machines.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, Proprietor.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1856. 52-6m

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

WANTED,

A FEW likely servants,—men, boys and girls. The highest price will be paid by calling upon

J. H. ROBERTS.

Feb'y 9, 1857. 80tf

Town papers copy.

FALL TRADE, 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of
Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds.
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856. 20tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do. Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

FOR SALE.
At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME.
250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Together with a large and varied stock of
Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR RENT.

THE large Fire-proof Brick Ware-house, conveniently situated in rear of our Store.

Apply to STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 26. 43-tf

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving.

J. & T. WADDILL.

November 17, 1856. 57tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.

Oct. 22. 50-tf

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Edenton, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday the 15th of April, 1857.

Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally are requested to attend.

WILL GEO. THOMAS, M. D.
Secretary N. C. Med. Soc.

Feb. 26th, 1857. 86-3tm

JAMES M. PENNINGTON,
RETAILER IN SPIRITOUS LIQUORS,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

March 2, 1857. 86-1m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having, at February term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson county, taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Blount, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticate, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the Estate will make immediate payment.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Adm'r.
CHARITY BLOUNT, Adm'x.

FURTHER NOTICE.

HAVING obtained an order of Court to that effect, we shall, on THURSDAY the 19th day of March next, at the late residence of William Blount, dec'd, expose to public sale,

70 head of Cattle; 250 Sheep; 7 Mules; 5 Horses; 1000 bushels of Corn; 20,000 lbs. of Fodder; 50 bushels of Peas; 100 Hogs; Farming Tools; Black-smith Tools; Carts; Wagons; Household Furniture; 1 Buggy; 1 Barouche; 1 Sulky; &c., &c., &c.

At the same time and place we will hire out until the first day of January next, about **10 SLAVES**.

Terms of sale: Six months credit,—the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is removed.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and be continued from day to day.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Adm'r.
CHARITY BLOUNT, Adm'x.

Feb'y 25, 1857. 85*3w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.,

For the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business at the Store occupied by S. M. Thomas, (Market Square) where we will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected ***Stock of Goods.*** Embracing,

Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, and a large and *choice* selection of *GROCERIES,* (Liquors excepted.)

We respectfully invite our friends and the Public generally to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined not to be UNDERSOLD by any House for CASH.

Prompt and personal attention paid to orders.

S. M. THOMAS,
HENRY T. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1856.

A CARD.

I RETURN my sincere thanks to my friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me. As I have ample encouragement from my friends, should I remain, and to give everybody the opportunity of trading with *Thomas*, I have concluded to continue business in this City, and solicit the continuation of the patronage of my friends, customers and the public generally, to the concern of S. M. Thomas & Bro.

S. M. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1857. 78*6t

VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to move to the South West, is desirous to sell his well known Tract of Land, lying in Stanly county, and on the waters of the Yadkin River containing

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES.

Said land is well timbered, and that which is cleared is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. A good Dwelling House, out Houses, Barns, &c., are upon the said tract.

Belonging to the said tract, is a most

VALUABLE MERCHANT'S MILL,

situated on the Yadkin river; said Mill is entirely new, contains three runners, and is located directly opposite the Yadkin Manufacturing Company. The water power on said tract, is regarded by competent judges as superior to any in the State.

Any amount of Machinery can be used successfully on the river, and roads to and from the Mills are good and superior to any other roads, leading to any other Mill in Stanly county.

Persons wishing to engage in Manufacturing pursuits, would do well to call on the subscriber. He has several other tracts, not adjoining the above, which he would also like to sell.

Terms made easy. Those wishing to buy such property, can at all times find the subscriber on the premises. MARVEL KIRK.

Stanly Co., N. C., Feb'y 10, 1857. 82*3m

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the original Certificate of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of David Hay, has been lost or mislaid. I shall make application to the Company for the issuing of a new certificate of stock.

WALTER A. HUSKE,
Administrator of D. Hay.

Feb'y 21, 1857. 84-*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February 26th, 1857.

Elizabeth Stanback, Thomas Ingram, George Dunlap and wife Anna P., Joseph B. Ingram, Winey C. Allen, Eliza K. Sibley, Catharine Parr, Jeremiah Ingram, Benjamin F. Ingram, Matthew W. Burroughs and wife Julia, Woodson Crump and wife Clementine, Eben D. Ingram, *against* Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Winey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, Presley N. Ingram, Risden H. Bennett and wife Ann, Benjamin Ingram, John B. Ingram and Eben N. Ingram.

Petition for Re-Probate of the Will of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing from the affidavit of Benjamin I. Dunlap, Executor of said Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd, that Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Winey, three of the Defendants, are not residents of this State but reside in the State of Mississippi: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, (a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville,) commanding said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1857.

86*6t] J. WHITE, Clk.

Headquarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 21st, 1857.

THE Commissioned Officers commanding Companies in the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia, are hereby commanded to appear with their respective Companies, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Saturday March 21st, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Colonel for said Regiment, in place of Col. Chas. Lutterloh, dec'd.

W. ALDERMAN
Lt. Col. commanding.

84*3t]

The friends of Maj. A. M. Campbell present him as a suitable person for Colonel of the 33d Regiment. Election on the 21st March.

Feb'y 23, 1857. 84-

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company is appointed to be held in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday the 17th day of March next, to pass upon the amendments to the Charter of said Company. By order of the Board.

H. W. GUION, Sec'y.

Feb'y 13, 1857.

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Fayetteville, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th of December 1856, his negro man ANDREW. Andrew is of a dark copper color; is about [illegible] years of age; has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; is a spare built, not weighing more than 145 or 150 lbs.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any convenient jail.

H. BULLOCH.

Marysville, Robeson Co., N. C.

Jan'y 31, 1857. 78-

"The Old North State in 1776," Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

Pale and Amber Ale in Bbls. and Bbls.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Dec'r 15, 1856. 65tf

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at Auction on the premises, in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in May next, the STORE and HOTEL and other buildings at present occupied by Alex. Carter, situated in the centre of the Village on the principal street. The House is large, well built and nearly new—the front building has seven comfortable rooms with fire places, and two rooms in the attic,—there is a spacious addition in the rear, which are a dining room and several good lodging rooms. Upon the premises are all necessary outbuildings, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, Shelters, &c., a Garden and well of good Water. Also, a small building well fitted for a store, and two offices for lawyers. All the Furniture in the Hotel belonging to Mrs. Melvin, will be sold at the same time and on the same terms. Also, two lots adjoining each other, containing one acre of land, upon one of which there is a good dwelling house.

The property will be sold on a credit of one, two, three and four years. Bonds with approved security, drawing interest from date, the interest payable annually, will be required of the purchaser or purchasers before the possession is given.

THO. C. SMITH, Attorney for JAMES MELVIN

Feb'y 26, 1857. 86-tsp

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1857.

Jane G. Boggan adm'x de bonis non of Randall W. Kay *ex.* Catharine McKay, Robert McKay.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

82*6w] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1857.

Peter and John Russel, Adm'rs of Job Russel, *ex.* William Leonard, Caswell Leonard, Josiah J. Leonard, Frances Ann Leonard, Nancy Russel, Sarah Russel, James Russel, Martha Russel, Frances Russel.

Petition for sale of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Russel, one of the Defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding said James Russel to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the cause will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

84*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROBESON COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

John R. Carter *ex.* Peter Prevatt, Giles Leitch, William W. Gunn.

THIS is a Bill filed in the Court of Equity for the county of Robeson aforesaid, by John R. Carter against Peter Prevatt, Giles Leitch and William W. Gunn, to restrain the said Defendants herein from issuing any Execution on a certain Judgment lately rendered at a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, held for the county of Robeson, on the 3d Monday in January 1857, in a certain cause wherein Peter Prevatt who sues to the use of Giles Leitch, assignee of William W. Gunn, is Plaintiff, and the said John R. Carter is Defendant.

Affidavit has been made before me that the said William W. Gunn is a non resident of this State.

This is therefore to notify said William W. Gunn to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

R. S. FRENCH, Clk & Master in Equity

Feb'y 5, 1857. 80*6w

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

Aug. 8, 1856. 35*tf

Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate.

A further supply of 1st and 2d volumes, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Blank Warrants for sale here.